THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. The Winsboro' (S. C.) Register, of Monday last,

"Six bales of new cotton from the plantation of Mr. William Shedd, was sold in this place on Saturday last to Messrs. Barkley & Stewman, at 101 cts., the article being characterised as middling fair. Six bales from one plantation is an unusual sight for the 27th of August. The accounts of early cotton we have seen recorded at several places, but this we think is the largest number from the same plantation. The question presents itself, then, what does all this purport? Are we to construe it as a contradiction of the statements, which have been proclaimed from every quarter, of a short crop? Are we to conclude that the drought was rather a benefit to the plant inasmuch as it has hastened its maturity? We have no doubt but that this will be the interpretation of the anomaly, on the part of the cotton purchasers and speculators. But let our planters not be thus deceived, and induced to sell at low prices; the crop is, notwithstanding, a short one. The early development of some of the bolls was nothing more than what we should have expected after the long spell of dry weather. Our wonder is, that we have not more in the market than there really is, for had the drought continued a week longer, the plant would have matured and hardened beyond all hope of recovery. But the wet weather which came in at the eleventh hour, gave such moisture to the earth as to impart an unnatural degree of succulency to the plant, thus checking and deferring for some time its early maturity. The consequences are that there will be such a marked interruption as to give it the appearance of two crops; an early one, the result of the dry weather, and the other to begin when the plant may recover from its present unnatural state of succu-

We may therefere expect to hear other accounts of early Cotton, but the supply must necessarily be a small one; then we shall have an intermission, which opening the eyes of all to the true state of the crop, will be followed by a rise. Our planters then, would be acting prudently to observe and reflect upon these suggestions. The same course of reflection will explain to us the sales of early cotton in the Savannah market. Georgia has also suffered severely from the drought and in a manner similar to the sufferers of this State. The same, our readers will remember, was the account of the crop of Alabama, which we gave on the authority of the Hon. Joseph A. Woodward, who had just returned from that State. The crop will be a short one in spite of the early sales. We have no doubt but that speculators will assert from these evidences that the crop will be a large one, and thus accomplish a depression in its price, but let those who wish to obtain high prices not be misled by these false conclusions from a state of affairs so easily explained."

The Galveston News of the 19th of August says that from two gentlemen who arrived in that city on the previous day, from the eastern portion of the State, it was learned that the health of the country was generally good, and crops were promising eve-

New Corron. We have received a sample of new Cotton from Messrs. Dean & Cramer, two bales of which have been shipped to them by Col. John Wallis, of Washington county. The Cotton is of a superior quality, and ranks, we believe, as good middling. This is the first we have seen, though we have before noticed a bale brought to Messrs. R. & D. G. Mills, from Lavaca, from the plantation of Gen. Wall. This, we doubt not, was the first bale received in the New Orleans market. Two other bales, from the plantation of Mr. Perry, on Oyster Creek, have also been received, making four bales of new cotton that will go to New Orleans by the Mexico. This, we believe, is earlier than usual. Our planters are now generally engaged in picking; and all accounts encourage the hope of a very fine crop, at least one-third larger than that of last year.

We have just learned that the above four bales have been sold this morning to J. C. Kuhn for twelve cents per pound. The only accounts we have of any other sales of new cotton are, that one bale was sold in Montgomery, Ala., and another in Macon, Ga., each at 11 cents. It seems, therefore, that the Galveston market opens one cent ahead of any other. Galveston News.

EARLY COTTON. We learn from Maj. Howard, of Fort Bend county, who is now in Galveston, that he commenced picking Cotton on the third of this month, averaging over one hundred pounds to the hand. Accounts from all parts represents the crops as unusually promising. Gal. News. The Claiborne (Ala.) Southerner, of the 20th August, says:

"A gentleman living in the neighborhood of this place informed us a few days since that the catterpillars have appeared in his cotton fields. No doubt the insect will soon commence a destructive march over the fields. The weather, for weeks past, has been favorable for their operation."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. A friend writing to us from Apalachicola, Fla., under date of the 22d of August, says that the growing crop of Cotton in the section of country tributary to that port is represented as very promising, and that if no unforeseen accident happens to it, at least an average yield will be obtained. We learn, also, from the Newport (Fla.) Wakulla

Times, that six bales of new Cotton, the first of the season, were received on the 22d of August, from the Wirtland Plantation, and that there is a good deal of Cotton in the country ready for market, but the planters are too busy picking to spare their teams for Two bales of the new crop of Cotton from this city

were received at New York on 23d August, and were sold by Messrs. Uhlhom & Fredrickson, Brokers, 148 Pearl-street, at 13 cents per pound. The quality was fair, staple fine, silky and well prepared. A letter received by us from a very attentive friend,

dated Montgomery, Alabama, the 25th August, says that ten bales of the new crop had been received in that city, and that the first was sold at auction for 111 cents, and some of the others privately at 10 cents.

The first bale of Sea Island Cotton was received at Savannah on Friday, from the plantation of E. Brannin, Esq., of Bulloch county, Georgia. The quality was fine, and the bale well put up. Seven bales of the new crop of Uplands have, also, been received within a day or two at Savannah, five from

the plantation of Mr. Joseph M. Lawton of this State. On the 12th instant a bale of Cotton, of the new crop was received at New Orleans from Vicksburg, the first from that point. A gentleman writing the Editors of the Winsboro',

(S. C.,) Register, from Monroe county, Alabama, speaking of the prospects of the crops, says: "We have not suffered for the want of rain here as they have in South Carolina and Georgia, in fact, just around here, I can't say that we have suffered any. At present, (16th of August,) we are having

entirely too much for Cotton." Regarding the caterpillars, he says: "I have heard one or two say that the caterpillars have appeared in their crop-I have not found any as yet in mine, although I looked carefully this morning; but I observed the leaves cut in many places,

and saw considerable signs of the boll worm. This is the right weather to produce the caterpillars, aud I am not at all surprised to hear of them." Charleston Courier. THE EPIDEMIC-DAY OF FASTING. A dispatch from

New Orleans, dated Wednesday, August 31, states that the fever is about at a stand. Deaths to-day from the epidemic 187, and 95 from diseases not mention-

The Mayor of the city has set apart Friday, September 2d, as a day of fasting, prayer, and thanks-giving to Divine Providence for His mercy in measurably allaying the dreadful scourge. All business will be suspended, and divine services held in the several churches.

The Board of Health is making arrangements to

The rag story of the New York Tribune originated in an old privilege granted the Sisters of Charity at the Hospital, of selling the old clothes of the dead. Whatever clothes have been disposed were well washed and purified before being sent off. Advices from Texas leave no doubt of the election of ex-Governor Bell to Congress and Mr. Pease, dem., Governor of the State.

BEETS. We are indebted to the attention of Mr. George Luther, of Chatham, for a couple of large fine beets, of this year's crop. be removed,

An exchange paper says: "Gen. Pierce has made a decided impression upon the public mind, since he has been in the Presidential chair." True, he has; he has convinced the great body of the American people of his utter incompetency to fulfil the duties of his station. He has impressed the public mind with the belief that he vainly expects to win the Disunionists of the South and the Free Soilers of the North, by the loaves and fishes of office; but that in this he will fail as completely, as he did to get into a battle in Mexico. Raleigh Register.

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The foregoing is a specimen of the manner in which the administration is assailed by a leading organ of the Whigs of this State. We answer with the following capital article from the Richmond En-

"WHAT HAS THE ADMINISTRATION DONE? With taunting emphasis Whig journals propound this question to the country-" what has the Administration done?" We answer: nothing that the country does not approve. And this simple assertion involves the highest praise to which an administration can aspire. To commit no blunder; to steer clear of the difficulties that beset an Executive on his advent to power. is an achievement, which, even in the absence of any mere positive performance, would entitle an Admin istration to no ordinary measure of applause. This President Pierce deserves-and more. Scarcely six months had passed before the Cabinet of President Taylor made shipwreck of his fortunes; and the three succeeding years of Whig Administration were but a series of errors, blunders, and calamities. From the fourth of March to the fourth of September are just six months, yet in this brief time the present Administration has conferred more positive benefits on the country than history will accord to the entire term of Whig misrule from 1849 to 1853.

The late Administration consigned to its successors a task of no small difficulty, viz: to repair its delinquencies and to correct its errors. The heir must relieve the estate of its enormous encumberance before he can begin to accumulate any capital on his own account. The ship must be got clear of the bank on which it was driven by the unskilful pilot, before it can strike out into the deep with flying colors. Mr. Pierce must erase the blots of his predecessors, before he begins to write a history for himself. This he is doing. The country is not agitated by any exciting stories of grand achievements; but needful and solid work is done for all that, by the men now at the head of the government. The administration is not idle. The duty of filling the diplomatic and other subordinate offices, no light task in itself, has been successfully performed. But, if we wish to report progress for the Administration. we must go to the departments at Washington. There we shall see order rising out of chaos. shall see Democratic office-holders engaged in the laborious task of correcting the errors and performing the neglected duties of a Whig Administration. We shall see, an unusual spectacle, the work of government faithfully done."

Dimock, of the North State Whig-who is somewhat celebrated for his regard for truth-stated some time since that a negro or mulatto had been appointed by the administration as keeper of the Long Shoal Light Boat. This statement has gone the rounds of the Federal press, and now the Whig comes forward to correct it, as follows:

"Correction. In spite of all the prudence and caution which they can exercise, editors will sometimes be led into error. Such was our case in regard to the appointment of keeper of the Long Shoal Light Boat. Instead of a mulatto having been appointed, as we were informed on most respectable authority was the case, we learn from a letter from a friend in Hyde, and from another friend here who was in that county last week, that Capt. Robert Rallison has been appointed to the Long Shoal Boat; that Capt. R. is a very respectable citizen of Hyde, one of the acting magistrates of the county, and that the appointment is the best which has been made in that region. Of course our informants were misinformed as to who had been appointed to the Long Shoal Boat."

This is another sample of Whig attacks in this State on the administration. We shall see whether the Whig papers which copied the "negro" state-

ment, will publish this correction. But what are we coming to ?-Dimock has made a correction! He has admitted that he fibbed?

SAN FRANCISCO AS IT IS TO-DAY. A California correspondent, under a recent date, says:

"Go ring the bells and fire the guns!"

"San Francisco contains something over 60,000 inhabitants. There are ten or twelve river steamers running daily to Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, and other places. We have as beautiful a bay as can be found anywhere, and plenty of good wharves filled with shipping. The streets are laid out at right angles, running east and west north and south. Montgomery is the fifth street up from the bay, running north and south, and is the Wall street of San Francisco. All the bankers and money exchangers are in this street. The banking houses of Page, Bacon, & Co., and Adams & Co., are built of Chinese cut granite. Builders do not use any here from the States, as they can get it from China much cheaper. and in forty day's time. All the buildings going up now within the fire limits are built of brick, the first story either of granite or freestone, which is quarried thirty miles up the Sacramento river, near Benicia, the capital of the State. You can get no insurance here, and that is the reason why they are building fire-proof stores.

The wages for mechanics of all kinds are from \$6 to \$8 per day; laborers from \$3 to \$5 per day. The hod-carriers struck for \$6 per day last week, and in some instances got it; for there are hundreds of stores and one or two hotels under way here, and also on Rincon Point, Happy Valley, the United

States marine hospital, a very large brick structure. There is plenty of silver change, but nothing circulates less than a dime, and that goes for a bit. Nearly all the gold in circulation is minted at the United States assay office in \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50 pieces, which are called slugs. You bid good bye to all bank rags when you leave the Atlantic States, for here we have nothing but the pu.e metallic currency. The bankers buy gold dust, receives deposits from merchants, mechanics, and others-but issue no bills except bills of exchange on all parts of the world. By the last steamer one house alone, that of Page, Bacon, & Co., sent one million dollars treasure to New York.

There are three marble yards here, but the bosses do all the work pretty much themselves. There are also three granite and three freestone yards. I have worked, since I arrived here, twelve days and a half, at \$8 per day. Board is from \$10 upwards per week; washing, \$3 per dozen; drinks in the large whiskey mills at two bits each; segars the same.'

The Asheville News, of the 25th August, says: "There is a large number of visitors now enjoying our pure mountain air and sparkling water. We learn there is a perfect "jam" at the Sulphur Springs —a great number at the Warm Springs, and we know the Hotels in this place are full to overflowing. We heard a gentleman from Memphis remark a few days since, that if there were rail road facilities for reaching this section, West Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi would send their thousands to the mountains of Western North Carolina, to enjoy our unrivalled climate. The citizens of those States have heretofore generally spent their summers at the fashionable watering places North; but the illiberal and unjust course of many of the Northern people towards the South, has determined many Southerners never again to lavish their money upon their worst enemies. Hence their eyes are turned to Western

Carolina, where all the advantages of a Northern tour may be enjoyed, without incurring any of its risks." We can add our testimony to the healthiness and establish a quarrentine for emigrants, sixty miles below the city.

The climate is indeed unrivalled, and the scenery, in attractiveness, is quite equal to the climate. We look | excess of Indian exportation over importation is exforward with great interest to the time when the Central Railroad and other avenues of communication will enable the people of the Eastern part of our State to realize the greatness of North Carolina. dollars in silver to India. Mr. D'Israeli proposes, as There are a great many of our Eastern citizens who are perfectly at home in the northern cities, but who have never seen the beautiful mountains and valleys of the West. The want of travelling facilities has

RAILWAYS AND THEIR CREATION OF WEALTH. If one should attempt to get together all the facts that show the value of the railway as a creator of wealth, business and property, he would find the account quite voluminous, and after all, perhaps, find his labors thrown away, because such facts are not now needed to stimulate the faith of capitalists and others. The thing that now is most wanted, is a proper degree of prudence. We should restrain men rather than invite them to build more railways. We should caution them to beware of that dangerous re-action which always follows the strength of the fever. There is a natural law in operation in the human economy in trade, and everything else, which it is dangerous to forget or tamper with. Prudent men know this, and generally act upon though sometimes they forget its full influence. In the operation of our railway system, certain matters have transpired which are worth repeating, and we shall speak of a few of them just for the interest that railway men may feel in the general subject.

In comparing the census of Massachusetts of 1840 with that of 1850, several facts are found, showing the influence of railways. The valuation of the State doubled in that period, going from \$300,000,000 to \$600,000,000; we say doubled, because the census returns so indicate, but had we said trebled, it would probably be nearer right, for, as men grow rich, the more apt are they to conceal the amount of their wealth. Among other things noticable was the fact there were seventy-two towns in which the population did not increase from 1840 to 1850. They were all agricultural towns, not enjoying railway facilities. A number of these rural places contained more inhabitants in 1830 even than they did in 1850. This fact may be accounted for by the fact that, as our railways were built, the tendency of population was to their immediate lines. The rapid increase of valuation of property located on the line of our railways is too well known to require comment. In some of the Western States where the railways now constructing have opened the wild lands to the market, there has been a rapid sale at a very large per centage over the Government price. The Galena Jeffersonian in noticing the matter, states that every acre of Government land along the line of the Illinois Central Railway, not claimed by the company, has been taken up by speculators and settlers at \$2 50 per acre. A few years since it could not have been given away, and ten years hence probably some of it will be worth fifty or even a hundred dollars per acre, while the average increase in price for the whole, will not fall short of three or four hundred per cent. The rapid increase of property in the State of Michigan, where railway construction was commenced at a very late period, will show some remarkable facts for the stultist. The two main lines of railway, the Michigan South-ern and the Michigan Central Railways, were both finished through from the east to Chicago in the early part of 1852. We give below the valuation of the State of Michigan for the years of 1851 and 1853: Valuation in 1851.....\$21,526,957

Increase in two years.....\$55,208,538 There are some thirty counties in the State of Michigan, besides the Northern Peninsular of that State lying upon lake Superior. The two railways run through but twelve of these counties. Now, had this increase of \$55,208,538 been equitably distributed over the whole State, the railway counties would be entitled to about one-seventh of it, of nearly eight millions of dollars. We give below, copied from the Chicago Tribune, the valuation of the different counties, through which these two roads are run, at the

periods specified. The following relates to the Micligan Central Railway:		
Valuation.	1851.	1853.
Wayne	\$3,833,213	\$16,097,33
	2,461,373	9,375,00
	1,516,459	4,810,65
		3,646,81
Kalamazoo	1,094,192	4,810,65
Van Buren		1,683,56
Total	011 004 047	910 411 01

Total.....\$11,084,247 \$40,444,018 Increase of six counties.....\$29,359,771 The valuation of the counties, through which the

2	Michigan Southern	Railway is located,	is as follows
r	Valuation.	1851.	1853.
-	Monroe	\$960,344	\$1,336,000
-	Hillsdale	998,240	4,167,225
	Branch	837,280	2,874,354
	St. Josephs	1,088,920	4,119,675
	Berrian	875,749	2,874,354
	Lenawee	411,666	1,200,448
i	(Pata)	AT 100 000	410 000 000

Total.....\$5,166,899 \$18,069,353 Increase of six counties.....\$12,902,459 From these facts it appears that instead of showing only one-seventh of the total increase of value in the State, the twelve railroad counties have over threefourths of the entire increase of value in the whole State. These facts may be multiplied to almost an indefinite extent, but we see no reason for it at present. With the light which the public has at present upon the advantage of railway construction, they do not need any urging to go into railway building. We fear we shall soon have occasion to find arguments to restrain that extension of the system which threatens to eat up the entire floating capital, if not the credit of the country Railway Times.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERING OF NEW OR-LEANS. The contributions for the benefit of the New Orleans sufferers now amount to over one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars, as will be seen by the following list, made up, as far as has been ascertained:

New York.....\$39,266

New Orleans and vicinity...... 30,000

Philadelphia	16,800
Baltimore	10,650
Cincinnati	13,000
Charleston	6,169
Boston	
St. Louis	5,000
Pittsburg, Pa	6,000
Washington	3,500
Savannah	3,435
Louisville	4,000
Nashville	3,200
Mobile	2,000
Richmond, Va	3,000
Wilmington, N. C	1,784
Cleaveland	1,600
Providence	1,300
Two Mississippi gentlemen	1,100
Lynchburg, Va	1,000
New Haven	800
Adams Co., Miss	500
Montgomery, Ala	500
Saratoga	370
Baton Rouge, La	300
Mississippi City	272
Petersburg, Va	1,000
Columbia, S. C	250
Portland, Ky	231
Kunkel's Op. Troupe	225
Bateman Children	100
Dempster's Concert	82
Total\$	162,434

The scarcity and consequent rise in value of silver is thus accounted for by Mr. D'Israeli, the late English Chancellor of the Exchequer:

First, while the annual production of gold has quadrupled, the yield of the silver mines has remained stationary, and as the influx of gold has given an immense expansion to business of all kinds, and increased the demand for every commodity, silver being no more plentiful now than formerly, has become proportionately scarce. Secondly, in Holland, and some other European States, silver is the standard of value; and hence the excess of exportation to those countries over the importation from them, has to be paid for in silver coin. Thirdly, and chiefly in India, gold coin is not known among the natives from whom the commodifies of con.merce are purchased, nor is gold in that country a legal tender; and as the ceedingly great, there is an enormous drain of silver from Europe and America, to pay for the excess. In dollars in silver to India. Mr. D'Israeli proposes, as a remedy to the growing scarcity of silver, that gold be made the standard of value and a legal tender throughout the British possessions in the Oriental world.

THE LATEST BY THE EUROPA. [By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]
Spain. London, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1853. The first trial made on the railway from Aranjuez to Tremleque has completely succeeded. A second trial is to be made previous to the opening of the railroad to the public.

1853 was 115,019,011 florins more than in the first six months of 1852. The Emperor left Vienna on the 12th for Ischl. where he would remain till the end of the month, Austria, it is said, would never consent to Russis

Austria. The revenue during the first half of the

taking possession of the key to the Sclavonic and Hungarian provinces. RUSSIA AND TURKEY. The Porte will not send off an Ambassador, until the order to withdraw is sent to the Russian troops. The Czar will not send that order till the Porte has signed an arrangement which is tantamount to a concession of every point in dispute, and having got so far as to be permitted to send an Envoy to St. Petersburg, there will then be the two questions of indemnification of expenses and the expulsion of all political refugees. The former will be waived, but as to the latter, although little has been said on the point, as yet, Russia will profit by this opportunity of having Turkey at a disadvantage, to obtain a measure which the firmness of the Porte refused, two or three years back, and Austria will gladly join in enforcing the pressing demand.

The Russian troops in the camp at Sowonski, near Warsaw, are much troubled with affections of the eyes. Letters from Malta, of the 12th, state that a courier had arrived at Constantinople with news that 20,000 Austrians would occupy Servia, as a check upon any revolution that might arise out of the occupation of the Principalities by the Russians. The Prince of Servia replied that he should resist such a measure with 50,000 men.

Trial of Bishop Doane.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1. The house of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at Camden today for the purpose of trying the charges against Bishop Doane, of New Jersey. Bishop Brownell presided, and Bishop Wainwright acted as Secretary. The following Bishops were present, viz:-Chase, Freeman, Kemper, McCros'cey, Rutledge, Uphold, Wainwright, Whittingham, Brownell, Eastburn, Johns, Lee, Potter, Williams, Elliott, Otey, Polk and Hopkins. All except the ecclesiastics were excluded from the Convention, and among them were the counsel for Bishop Doane, George M. Wharton and W. M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and Judge Chambers of Maryland, who will not be admitted till the

evidence comes before the House. One of the new charges in the presentment made against Doane by Bishops Meade, McIlvaine and Burgess, is that of paying unlawful usury for money.

When the presentment was read, Bishop Whittingham offered a resolution that the charges had already been disposed of by the previous court, and that the committee of the Diocese of New Jersey be now heard. This was objected to, on the ground of being equivalent to quashing the indictment, and the respondent asked time to consider whether he would make that motion. A motion that the committee meet at Burlington was rejected, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Relief for New Orleans. NEW YORK, Sept. 1. Gottschalk's concert for the benefit of the New Orleans sufferers was crowded to excess. Over one thousand tickets were sold, and various donations sent in besides. The Germania orchestra gave their services free.

Railroad Accident, Niles, Michigan, Sept. 1. A freight train on the Michigan Central Railroad ran off the track to-day, by which a fireman named Goddrick was killed, and the engineer injured. The locomotive was smashed

Maine Law Convention. Boston, Aug. 31. A convention of the friends of the Maine Law in Essex county met to-day at South Danvers. Prof. Stowe, of Andover, was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and addressed the meeting, as also did the Rev. Dr. Beecher, Jr. The resolutions declare that as friends of the Maine Law, they will vote for no candidate for office who is not unequivocally in its favor, and recommend prompt organization for the coming election.

here to-day was an immense gathering. Hon. Wm. R. Allen, of Burlington, was chosen President. Speeches were made by Gen. Carey, of Ohio, Mr. Pennel Combe, of Pa., P. T. Barnum, and others. A series of resolutions were reported, debated at length, and adopted. One of them is for calling a Convention in October to make a nomination for Governor, if they deem it expedient. Heavy Robbery.

New Jersey Temperance Convention. TRENTON, Aug. 31. The Temperance Convention

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1. The messenger of the Newport Bank was robbed on board the steamer Perry, this afternoon, of a package containing \$30,-000 to \$50,000. Whilst his back was turned the thief changed the package, substituting newspapers cut to the size of the bills. The messenger did not discover the cheat until he arrived at the Merchant's Bank.

The Epidemic at Mobile. MOBILE, August 31. The fever is increasing here, but the cases are mild, and the deaths comparatively

Yellow Fever on Shipboard. Boston, Sept. 1. The ship Sheffield arrived here to-day from New Orleans. The yellow fever broke out on the passage, and one person died and two are

While the splendid triumph achieved by the Democracy of this District at the late election has been the source of universal rejoicing among our friends, and justly accounted a magnificent victory, yet upon reflection there is really nothing to be surprised at. What ground had the Whig party to stand uponwhat principle to battle for? Nothing but Distribution. All their old measures had been abandoned, with this exception, and the people are becoming too well informed to adhere blindly to a party without principle. And even as to the Distribution question, the people have set an emphatic scal of condemnation upon it, so that now nothing is left to the Whigs but to chew the cud of disappointment, Hence we are not surprised at the decision of the people, when we reflect upon the relative positions of the two parties-the one adhering to its ancient faith, while the other abandoned all its old tenets but one. The people can see into these things, and their recent verdict in this District shows that they not only know what to do in such cases but do it. Democratic Pioneer.

DANGERS OF CAMPHENE. A lamentable accident happened at the Madison house, in Cincinnati, on Saturday evening. While the boarders were at supper, a lamp suspended over the supper-table became extinguished, and was taken down and refilled with camphene by a lad about seventeen years old, a son of the proprietor of the house, Mr. Prindle. He had filled it, and was in the very act of raising it to its place above its head when it exploded, the burning contents falling all over his person, dreadfully burning his head, face, neck, and hands. The flames were immediately extinguished, and medical assistance summoned. All the aid possible was given to the sufferers, and we are glad to learn that, though suffering intensely from his injuries he is in a fair way to recover. But one gentleman, besides the boy, was injured, though the table was surrounded with boarders at the time. The escape af many other persons who were in the vicinity is almost miraculous. Why will people use camphene, when such frightful acci-dents are almost daily before their eyes.

A great Pacific Railroad Company, at the head of which, it is said, an Erastus Corning, Simeon Draper, and other capitalists, is organizing in New York. The object is to provide a substantial six feet guage road from New York to the Pacific Ocean, running through St. Louis, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Northern Mexico and California. *The estimated cost is \$100,000,000, which is to be the capital of the Company. It is said that thirteen of the most responsible contractors of the United States have offered to been the cause of this. We trust, however, that the time is not far distant when this obstacle to a freer communication between the East and the West will be removed.

The want of traveling facilities have offered to build 100 miles each, on the route above described, and to take in payment fifty per cent cash, twenty-five per cent in the bonds of the Company, and twenty-five per cent in its stock.

Max or the Revolution. Gen. Green, in his dispatches, after the battle of Eutaw, says: "Hundreds of my men were naked as they were born." Judge Johnson, in his life of Greene, says: "Posterity will scarcely believe that the bare loins of many men who carried death into the enemy's ranks, at the Eutaw, were galled by their cartouch boxes, white a fold of a rag or a tuit of moss protected the shoulder from the same injury from the musket." Gen. Greene says, in his letters to the Secretary of War—"We have three hundred men without arms, and more than one thousand so naked that they can be put on duty only in cases of a desperate nature. Our difficulties are so numerous, and our wants so pressing, that I have not a moment's relief from the most painful anxieties. I have more embarrassments than it is proper to disclose to the world."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A GOOD NAME. Always be more solicitous to preserve

your innocence than concerned to prove it. It will never do
to seek a good name as a primary object. Like trying to be
graceful, the effort to be popular will make you contemptible. Take care of your spirit and conduct, and your reputation will take care of itself. The utmost that you are called to do as the guardian of your reputation, is to remove injurious aspersions. Let not your good be evil spoken of, and follow the highest examples in mild and explicit self vindication. No reputation can be permanent which does not spring from principle, and he who would maintain a good character must have a conscience void of offence towards God and man.

CIECUIT OF THE EARTH. A writer in the Cotton Plant, states that when the railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco is completed, a traveller may make the circuit of the earth
 From San Francisco to Hong Kong
 25

 From Hong Kong to Calcutta
 6

 From Calcutta to Bombay
 13

 From Bombay to England
 85

 From England to New-York
 10

THE RABUN GAP RAHLBOAD. The Anderson (S. C.) Gazettee, of the 24th instant, says: Several members of the corps of Engineers employed for the survey of this Road, have been at this place for the past two days. We saw today their baggage wagons passing through town, and we suppose the long talked of question as to where the Road is to start and where run, will soon be decided."

The Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng, together with their children, were at Norwich, Conn., on the 24th instant. It is twenty years since they exhibited at that place.

The new English Houses of Parliament in London, have lready cost nearly nine million of dollars, and are not yet ARRIVALS OF TRAS FROM CHINA. Notwithstanding the great outcry that was raised a while ago, that the Chinese

revolution was certain to cut short our usual supplies of teas, a fleet of vessels from Canton have arrived, within the few days past, at New York, all with full cargoes. The fall trade sales are expected to commence next week.

A strictly orthodox old gentleman in Massachusetts, returning home one Sunday afternoon from church, began to extol to his son the merits of the sermon. "I have heard, Frank," said he, "one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a christian society. It carried me to the gates of Heaven." "Well, I think," replied Frank, "you had better have dodged in, for you will never get another

In addressing the court and bar on the death of a youn lawyer, to whom he was strongly attached, the late Mr. Webster said-"His race was short; but short as it was, he lived long enough to do what some of us who are older have failed to do "—and the tears fell as he spoke—" he lived long enough to achieve a religious character. A Goop Snor. The locomotive attached to the passenge

train on the Michigan Southern Railroad, ran into a drove of deers near Pine Station, a few nights since, killing several of them, which were found lying near the track the next morning. They were probably attracted by the light of the

The Rev. Bishop Soule arrived in Nashville on the 22d, after an absence of some months in California. The citizens of St. Louis have voted, 1,094 to 14, in favor f a subscription of five hundred thousand dollars each, to

the North Missouri and Iron Mountain Railroads. "Over TRUE." The following toast was given at a railroad dinner at Detroit, lately:
"Entrons-Ladders on which politicians climb to power -pioneers in all great enterprises—the only class whose labor is its own reward—the hardest worked, the poorest paid, most self-sacrificing and best abused of all the profes

A Pious Wife-Whipper. An ingenious young Benedict, ycleped John McIntosh, taken before a justice at Washington for whipping his wife, argued his right to do so, and asserted that he had a good cause, in her having "refused to say her prayers!'

THE MAINE LAW. Gov. Parsons has officially announced the ratification by the people of the Maine Law, recently adopted by the Michigan Legislature. The vote stood for the Prohibitory Liquor Law, 40,449; against Prohibition

"ORFUL!" "Pen, Paste and Scissors," of the Philadelphia Sun is responsible for the following:

"One led astray, is like one governed by a girl, becaus
he is misled—(Miss led.")

POST OPPICE STAMPS AND IDLE BOYS. Why do post office stamps resemble idle boys at school? Because they require to be licked to make them stick to their letters. A COTEMPORARY OF JOHN WESLEY. A correspondent of New York Christian Advocate and Journal says that the New York Christian Advocate and Journal says that "William Sing, born in England, June 4th, 1762, now in his 92d year, lives at that place, and is smart and well. He, on several occasions, listened to the preaching of John Wesley, near 70 years since. He has belonged to the church 65 years." Dr. Bond, the editor of the Advocate, very property was a compatent soribe shall at once proceed. ly requests that some competent scribe shall at once proceed to record the verbal testimony of this aged person.

Keep your feet dry and body warm, Remember the poor and pay the printer, that thy days may be long in the land. John Randolph. Among the innumerable anecdotes of John Randolph, the following is not the worst: A young aspirant for congressional fame saw fit, in his maiden speech to give proof of his boldness and eloquence by a long and abusive attack upon the eccentric member from Virginia. At the conclusion of the young orator's voluminous address the hero of Roanoke arose, and stretching out his long and nervous arm towards the seat of the complacent youth, with a half-inquiring, half contemptons look thus revolied. "Mr. a half-inquiring, half contemptuous look, thus replied: "Mr. Speaker, who's THAT?"

An Elective Judiciary. It is a fact worthy of notice that the supreme judicial tribunal of Mississippi, which has just decided that the State is bound to pay the Union Bank bonds, was elected by the people, and is dependent upon them for re-election. The people, a short time since, had voted not to pay the bonds. If this does not prove the independence, firmness and honesty of an elective judiciary, let life-appointed judges be appealed to make those qualities

Mrs. Warner, the authoress of the "Wide, Wide World," has been handsomely treated by the London publishers of her works, two of whom have sent her large sums as her share of the profits of their sale in England. One noted pub-lisher has made her a standing offer of a thousand pounds sterling for anything she may choose to write.

It is Goethe, we believe, who says—"The longer I live in the world the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great and the insignificant, is energy, invincible determination; an honest purpose, once fixed, and then
—victory! That quality can do everything that can be done
in the world; and no circumstances, no opportunity, will make a man without it."

Mr. Bancroft will publish the third volume of his "History of the American Revolution," being the sixth of his "History of the United States," in October. THE SORROWFUL TREE. At Goa, near Bombay, there a singular vegetable—the sorrowful tree—because it only

flourishes in the night. At sun-set no flowers are to be seen, and yet, half an hour after, it is quite full of them. They yield a sweet smell, but the sun no sooner shines upon than some of them fall off, and others close up; and thus it continues flowering in the night all the year.

N. Y. MARKET. I suppose Fulton is the standard for prices, and with that we may institute a comparison with our own in Wilmington, Beef is 12½ to 15 cents., for first cuts of the first class—other kinds from 5 to 8 cents; Lamb 12 to 14 cents; Veal 7, 8 a 10; Mutton 9 a 10; Corn 12 cents. a dozen; Sweet Potatoes, \$1 50 per bushel; Irish 75; fine Tomatoes, 37½ cents per bushel; Onions, 75; Peaches that are Peaches, \$1; Grown Chickens, 37½ cents each; Whortleberries, \$2 50 per bushel; Apples 2 to \$3—very scarce. Fish sells by the pound. Hallibut, of which we have none, 10 cents; Lobsters 4 cents; Porgies 5 cents, a handsome large fish, shaped like our perch, but larger. Water Melons from 5 to 50 cents—the latter much larger than any I have seen in Wilmington. in Wilmington. Cor. Wil. Commercial. Two things can never be successfully counterfeited-mod

The Baptist American and Foreign Society is about to build a new marble and iron bible house in New York, to

COST \$50,000.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. The receipts for July were \$82,988 82. The grants from July 1 to August 1 were: Foreign, 750,100 pages; Shipping for foreign ports, 1,236,557; Lakes, Canals and Rivers, 9,800; U. S. Navy, 20,565; Literary and Humane Institutions, 78,131; Mission Sabbath Schools, 93,235; Emigrants, 127,054; Home and Domestic Missionaries, 432,165; Colporteurs and Agents among the Destitute, 3,501,360; Auxiliaries, 8,625; other grants, 407,054 pages. Total for the month of July, 6,714,726 pages. Total since April 1, 17,873,888 pages. cost \$50,000.

FAST STEAMBOAT TRAVELING. It is said the steamboat Alida lately made the trip from New York to Poughkeepsie, 82 miles, in three hours and ten minutes, equal to 620 miles a day, or across the Atlantic in five daye. SCALLOPED TOMATOES. Peel fine ripe tomatoes, cut them up in small pieces, and put in a pan, a layer of bread crumbs then a layer of tomatoes, with pepper, salt, and some pieces of butter; then put another layer of bread crumbs and tomatoes, and so on till the dish is full. Spread some egg over the top, and set it in the oven and bake it.

"During your travels in Canada, Mr. Slocum, did you meet with anything that arrested your attention?" "Yes, sir—a Deputy Sheriff. He not only arrested my attention, but my person, and marched us both off to Lincoln county Jail, 'for crossing the line' without paying duty on a yaller dog."

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS. An account of an analysis made by a Massachuselts physician of six different parcels of cream of tartar, which he purchased at six different drug shops in Boston, shows that of the pure article in each sample the proportion differed in a range from forty to sixty per cent. That is, taking the average of the whole, only one half of it was pure cream of tartar.

From the Louisville Journal. THE DYING STUDENT. Yes, I must die! I know the hectic flush
Upon my cheekt tells of my life's decay,
As truly as the lingering twilight's blush
Upon the sky tells of the death of day,
The shadows of long night reel through my brais,
And visions of the spirit land are there:
The sluggish bland is curdling in each vein,
And bids me for the life to come prepare.

My languid pulse proclaims that life's dull tide
Is ebbing fast towards that shorel as see
On which my spirit, bark-like, soon shall ride,
In hope and strange expectancy most free.
Why do I shudder at the thrilling doom?
Why is my mind at times so tempest tost?
Why should the spirit fear the prace's deep glood
Or dread the wonders of the heavenly host?

Oh, it is hard that one so young as I
Should say to earth and all its scales adiou!
For the last time should look upon the aky,
And watch the stars fide slowly out of veiw.
These eyes no more at daylight's closing hour
Shall see the moon rise brightly from the soa,
Nor shall my steps again pass to the bower
Where I vowed love and deathless constancy! Fair girl, my Mary! Mistress of my soul!

My heart is breaking while it clings to thee;

I feel, while sinking, that thy sweet control
Could make this world a paradise to me.
But oh, my love! my lip is ashy pale;
And, like a sick bird, thought is fluttering low;
Yet, till the cloud shall o'er my heart prevail,
To thee its current ceaseless still shall flow; Long have I struggled in the lists of fants, And decked my brow to wear the laurel's shade,

And now, when men begin to lisp my name.

The night comes on and glories from me fide.
In vain; most vain, at midnight's solemn hour
I've bidden spirits from the mighty deep,
And felt, with pride, my own exhaustless power,
Wide o'er mind's realms soar with an eagle's sweep. Oh, for one day upon the mountain's crest-

Oh, for one night beneath the jewell'd akyOh, for one hour where I have been most bleet,
With my heart's love and her wild minstrelsy! Vain is each wish—these shattered nerves, this clay, . Shrink from the thoughts on which I love to dwell Night gathers o'er my mind, and I can say But one word more, and that one word-farewell

Thus spake the student, as life's fitful gleams, Like an expiring taper, rayed death's night—Still clinging to the hopes and cherished dreams.
Which on his heart had shed a blissful light.
He passed away, and many a manly eye Unused to tears in sorrow for min way.

And many vowed, 'till met within the sky,
His name enshrined should in their souls be kept.

RIGEL.

For the Standard WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God in His all-wise Providence, to take from us our friend and classinate, Thomas L. Cowers; therefore, Resolved, That we, the members of the Sophomore Class.

Resorted, That we, the members of the Sephembers Classified in our classmate, do sympathize with his friends and relatives.

Resolved, That in testimony of which we, his classmates, do wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Register and Standard with a request for publication.

JNO, S. HINES, W. J. SAUNDERS, H. R. BRYAN,

TRIBUTE OF HIS CLASS. Indulging in golden anticipations of an approaching taca-tion, when he was to obtain a respite from a monotonous life and visit the scenes of his childhood, around which his memory cluug, in such happy reminiscence he seemed all life and joy. The looked for time arrived and he laft us, promising soon to return. What a bright perspective his? Alas! no cloud then was permitted to mar its brilliancy! His sun seemed as if just risen—and little did he think it was so soon to set!

was so soon to set!

Equal to his were our expectations—anxiously awaiting his delayed return, when his bright visage might reflect our joy and merriment, his funeral knell fell upon our startled ears!—Thomas Little Cowper is no more! Affable and engaging in his deportment, amiable in his disposition, and elevated by his unusual sensitiveness and retinoment of feling—he was the idol of all who knew him. With a due regard for the duties imposed upon him, he won the esteem of his kind instructors, and his extreme susceptibility in the acquisition of knowledge, soon induced them to hope he would, by diligent application, prove an honor to the institution, of which he was, for so short a time, a member. A mother in Heaven, and an anxious father upon earth, beheld with interest the career of their magnanimous boy. with interest the career of their magnanimous boy.

Hope, doubtless flattered the latter into the pleasing thought, that ere long, an only son might fall heir to his honors. Death, however, has now banished all hope from his bosom:

"Oh! what a shadow o'er the heart is flung, When peals the requiem of the loved and young!" His untimely death hath robed our hearts in sorrow's pall I it is a mournful satisfaction to feel that we have done all in our power in offering this u. Thy, yet sincere, tribute to his memory. May the dews of Heaven be kindless that wake the vernal flowers on his much-loved grave!

MARRIED. On the 25th ultimo, by W. A. Cox, Esq., William Alphan of Jones, to Miss B. C. Westbrook, of the same County.

In Germanton, Stokes county, on the 15th of August, after

an illness of 10 days, James Cooper, aged eleven weeks, fant son of Dr. William W. and Olivia G. Stedman. THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. 84-September 6th, 1858. | 84-F Register, Post, Warrenton News, Wilmington Journal and Weldon Patriot please copy. North-Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C. 1

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIV-od in the City of New York, until 8 o'clock, P. M., of the 30th of September next, for the purchase of \$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the First of July, 1858, and will run THIRTY YEARS-they will have Coupons attach and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be pay Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser may prefer to have them payable, at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North-Carolina, for the construction of the North-Carolina, for the construction of the North-Carolina, Rail Road, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Road, and the Dividenda from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption. They will be issued in sums of \$1,000 or \$5,000, as the constructions. haser may prefer. THESE BONDS ARE BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT EXEMPTED FROM

THESE BONDS ARE BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Parties bidding, will please to address their letters, andorsed "Proposals for North-Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Mesers. Brown & Derossett, 180 Front Street, N. Y.

The Bids will be Opened in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 30th of Settember New, in the presence of G. B. Lamer, Esq., President of the said Bank, J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq's., and others.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank the amount of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first of July last, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North-Carolina.

The deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE RE-PUBLIC, NEW YORK, OF IN the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, OF IN the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, BALEIGE, NORTH-Those who prefer it can address their bids to me, endorsed "proposals," &c., as above, at Raleigh, until 26th September.

Persons wishing documents showing the extent of the resources of the State, the amount of the indebtedness, &c., ran have them by application at this office, or to Messrs. BRUWN & DEROSSET.

D. W. COURTS, PUBLIC THE SURER OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

NEW BOOKS.—BISHOP BLOOMFIELD'S MANU-al of Family Prayers, with alterations. Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles the fifth, by William

Sterling.
Poems, by Alexander Smith.
Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port-Folio.
Revolutionary History of North Carolina, in three Lectures, by Rev. Francis I. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D., Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., and Hon. Wm. A. Graham, L. L. D., to which is prefixed a preliminary sketch of the Battle of the Alamance, compiled by Wm. D. Cooke, A. M. Illustrated by Darley and Lossing: 1 vol. 12 mo.—price 21 co. For sale by

Raleigh, Sept. 5th, 1858.

CTRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBer, at Roxbery, Johnston county, on the night of the list August, a small black or dark bay mare, seven years old, very little mane—no other marks remembered. Any information concerning the said animal will be thankfully received and amply rewarded.

W. B. RICHARDSON mber 3, 1853. September 3, 1800.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE
firm herotofore existing under the name and style of
Price & Dodd was dissolved by mutual consent on the 17th
day of Augus 1853. All settlements made by J. W. Price,
and the business continued by him.

J. W. PRICE,
O. L. DOOD.

Johnston co., N. C., Sept. 3, 1853.

981—317

Johnston ce., N. C., Sept. 3, 1853.